



Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,
Halfthicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheetings Linens,
German Oznaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Feb. 8. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Molasses in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handomely assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpet and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Muffin and Muffin Hand
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Feb. 8. Vendue-Master.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL about
15 years old. Enquire of the Printers.
Feb. 10. d3w

PUBLIC SALE.

On Friday next will be sold, at the Ven-
due Store, among many other articles,
120 Muskets, with Bayonets,
Belts and Cartouch Boxes complete.
P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.
February 20.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Best white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Oznaburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.

December 29.

William Hartthorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted,
Corn, or any other grain, ground for
toll at the mill.

At his store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by
the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead
or barrel,
First and second quality James
Tobacco, in kegs,
A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,

One Share in the Poto-
mac Company,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House
on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-
mas Crufe.

To Let,

A two story Frame House
on Duke street, with a large garden and
well of good water at the door.
1st mo. 18. d

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. dark bottle green,
1 do. or dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet mullins,
Of sprigged mullins a number—also dimi-
ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and
blue bandannoes; yellow flags and
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India
book mullins; womens' blue and white
worsted and cotton stockings, men's
fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces
of Marfeilles vest patterns and silk nan-
keen, together with a variety of other
articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any
person for discovering the Cash and Goods
and convicting the thief or thieves; or
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in
proportion for any part of the Goods re-
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will
interest themselves in discovering and
bringing to condign punishment the per-
petrators of this daring attack upon the
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2. d
Such Printers as are disposed to de-
tect villainy are requested to insert the a-
bove.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or to ex-
change for Flour,

1900 bushels of excellent Turk's
Island Salt, and
40 bls. prime Beef.

I have also,

20 quarter casks Port Wine.
WM. HODGSON.

Feb. 3. d

**JUST RECEIVED,
COARSE WOOLLENS,**

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,
striped blankets and kersey duffels—For
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

WM. HODGSON.

Oct. 6. d

Cash given for rags.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little
Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode Island, now landing and
consisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin
West-India Rum, N. England do.
Loaf Sugar
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Ruffia and Ravens Duck and Sheetings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig Little Sally, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Gro-
cery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince
street,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in
boxes from Lisbon,
Do. figs in fraills,
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
Soft shell'd Almonds,
Tamarins.

Also,

Apples by the barrel,
Shellbarks do.
Good Cyder do.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Mould Candles do.

R. Island Cheese and Potatoes
superior quality,

Queens Ware assorted,
And every other article in the GROCERY
LINE.

Thomas Simms.

Feb. 6. d

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Ruffia Duck,
30 Ravens do.
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,
West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee in bags and barrels,
Holland Gin in barrels,
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

Also,

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain
Snow, consisting of
43 Tons Plaster of Paris,
60 Casks of Lime,
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.
January 22. d

GEORGE KOCH,

Manufacturer of Chip and Straw
Hats and Scoops,

At GRACEHAM,

Having entered into contracts
which preclude him from disposing of those
articles by the Box, takes the liberty of
requesting his friends and customers to di-
rect their future orders to
Messrs. A. and I. SHRIVER,

IN FREDERICK-TOWN;

with whom he is under contract for a reg-
ular and extensive supply; and where
orders will be properly and respectfully at-
tended to, upon terms fully as advanta-
geous, and more convenient, than would
have been in the power of the manu-
facturer.

Frederick-Town, Feb. 12. d3w

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,
A quantity of New-England
Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.
Feb. 2. d

An Apprentice wanted

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber, lower end
of PRINCE-STREET, a few barrels of

A P P L E S.

THO. SIMMS.

Feb. 25. d

Notice.

LAWRENCE OWEN hav-
ing assigned all his property, for the be-
nefit of his creditors, to the subscribers,
all persons having demands against him
are requested to present their accounts to

Wm. W. SMITH,

Philadelphia, or

KENNEDY OWEN,

Baltimore,

Feb. 24. d

In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, on Sa-
turday the sixth day of March next,
will be offered for sale on the premises,
for ready money,

A Lot of Ground

Containing half an acre; lying upon
the east side of Alfred street and fourth side
of Cameron street, in the town of Alex-
andria; extending on Alfred street 176
feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123
feet 5 inches. There are a convenient
two story frame dwelling house, with a
kitchen and other out houses upon the lot.
The lot is subject to an annual rent which
will be made known on the day of sale.
As the lot is large it will be divided into
smaller dividends, and sold either in par-
cels or altogether as will best suit purchas-
ers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN JANNEY,

JOHN DUNLAP,

Com'rs.

Feb. 5. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber, this
morning, a Negro woman, called

T E A N Y,

about 18 years of age. She had on, when
she ran away, a jacket and petticoat of
blue plains, an oznaburgh apron and a
flannel under coat. She has naturally a
wild look, and has a large welt upon her
back, occasioned by a burn. It is very
probable, if she has left town, that she
has made for her parents who live at Mr.
Turberville's Quarter, about 20 miles
from Alexandria, on the Fall's Church
road. The above reward will be given
to whoever apprehends and secures the
abovementioned woman, so as I may get
her again.

THOS. RICHARDS.

Feb. 23. d

A P P L E S.

JUST received, and now selling, a par-
cel of excellent Apples in bls. Apply to
J. G. LADD.

Feb. 22. d

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.

The HOPE will sail for Norfolk
on Thursday next.

Jan. 11. d

Removal.

Robert & John Gray
Have removed their
Book and Stationary Store
from Prince street, to the store lately oc-
cupied by Pomery and Habel, in King
street, fourth door from the fourth east cor-
ner of King and Royal streets.
Feb. 3. d3tes

Cash given at this office for
clean Rags.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 16.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the U. States."

(Continued.)

Mr. Hemphill said he would claim the attention of the committee a short time upon the important question now before them; that his task would principally be to arrange arguments which he had already heard or seen.

He would say but very little as to the expediency of passing the bill on the table, he would not go into a minute comparison of the two judicial systems; but should content himself with submitting a few general observations. The alleged inutility of the law passed the 13th of February 1801, rested principally upon document No. 8, which accompanied the President's Message. That document contains a list of all suits at common law, suits in chancery, criminal prosecutions, and admiralty causes, which have been commenced in any of the federal courts of the United States, from May 1790, to April 1801; it appears that within the time included 8276 causes have been instituted, and of that number 1537 are now depending, in the enumeration the state of Maryland is omitted, and probably with the addition of causes in that state, the aggregate number would be 9,000 and the causes now depending about 1600. With a list of 1600 causes undecided, and an annual increase of 7 or 800, is it possible with no other assistance than would be received from the district judges, that six men could perform all this multiplicity of business in its original and final stages, to be transacted at so many different and distinct places, in a country extending 1600 miles; and that the causes could be decided with that dispatch which the public good requires. What every one would suppose to be the natural consequence of such a system has been witnessed by the gentlemen of the bar in the eastern part of Pennsylvania; who have deliberately and anxiously declared to you that in their opinion a renewal of the late system would be attended with great public inconvenience, and that without advertising to the casualties of weather or indisposition, its inevitable consequences were embarrassments, uncertainty, and delay.

Sixteen judges were appointed at an expense of 32,000 dollars, 3000 dollars of which will be saved on the first vacancy in the Supreme Court, and when we are about calculating the expense we should deduct the savings which the new system will certainly make; it must be acknowledged that many of the parties and witnesses will not have so far to attend court; it must be acknowledged that the causes would be sooner decided than under the old system; the unfinished business will rather increase than diminish. Omitting the admiralty causes there will be about 2500 undecided causes remaining, and of course 3000 suits, and if only one witness to a cause, there will be 4,500 people in motion, attending courts; from the two causes which I have mentioned there will necessarily be a considerable saving; some estimate might be made, and this saving, will in some measure be equalized, as no person knows how soon he will be a party or a witness. It is for the trifling difference between this saving and the salaries of a few judges, that the liberty of the people is to be endangered—and if I am not mistaken a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles) when the Apportionment Bill was before the house declared that the expense of the civil list was a trifling thing, a mere speck on the pages of expenditure, and that it was the expense of maintaining armies and fleets that we should guard against.

The expense of the augmented representation in this house will be nearly if not quite equal to the salaries of the judges. I think I may with great safety appeal to the people and ask them which expense will be most to their advantage.

Before I enter into the discussion of the main question. I beg leave, Mr. Chairman, to make a few preliminary remarks. The first is as to the salaries of the judges of the district courts of Kentucky and Tennessee, which were increased by a law, which must be acknowledged to be so far constitutional. Can you repeal

the law generally; and thereby diminish the compensation of the judges? I do not mean to contend that the office of a judge is to outlive the constitution. Every officer is removable by a change of that part of the constitution on which his office depends; if by an event the constitution should be entirely dissolved, all the officers will revert to the common mass, and the people must again begin to build up the government. It has been said that our constitution exhibits the absurdity of an office without an officer quasi a judge, entitled to his salary without any duty to perform, and the strange phenomenon of an officer not amenable to your laws and your constitution, or to the people. These observations amount to nothing; they are asking that as a data given, which is the only thing to be proven; for the sole question is, can an office be taken away from a judge? I think no person will seriously contend that the framers of the constitution have intended that a man should be entitled to his salary, when he was not in the possession of his office; indeed the words in the constitution do not embrace the extent of the proposition; the words are during his continuance in office.

In regard to the main question, Mr. Chairman, I will in the first place read the 9th and 10th amendment to the constitution.

IX. The enumeration, in the constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

X. The powers, not delegated to the United States, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

The question is between the people of the United States and their rulers. In behalf of the people it is contended, that the power you are about to exercise does not belong to you, but that it was reserved to the people at the formation of the constitution; the rulers say no, the power belongs to us, and we can and will exercise, whenever we deem it expedient. I submit it to the consideration of this honorable committee, if in such a case there should be a reasonable doubt whether it will not be most delicate and safe to let that doubt operate in favor of the people. We are not here, Sir, clothed with the full power of the American people, we are here in a circumscribed sphere, exercising a limited power. The people are the original fountain of all power; we only possess a part of their power. Bearing constantly this view of the subject in our minds, many questions put may be readily answered. As, when it is asked, is the creature greater than its God? cannot he who makes, destroy? has not one legislature as much power as another? As to the two first, the idea is correct, when applied to the original power; it is correct or incorrect when applied to a limited power, according to the words and meaning of the instrument giving that power; the instrument giving power to congress has inhibited the power, which has a right to create, from destroying, as in the case of the salary of the president and the compensation of the judges; the president and senate also have the power to appoint judges, but not to remove them; and the question is, does not the instrument giving power to congress restrain them from taking away the office of judge, as in the above instances, giving a power to create and not to destroy. As to the question, has not one legislature as much power as another? I answer yes; both deriving their power from the same instrument must be precisely the same; but this proves nothing until it is shown that any legislature can take away the office of a judge. Many other ideas advanced on this subject are predicated upon the supposed abuse of power, and strike at the very existence of written constitutions, and tend to show the impracticability of being governed under them. Suppose one legislature was to create a million of judges, who is to correct this evil? Is it possible, it is asked, that another legislature should not have power instantly to correct this shameful abuse of the people's rights? Suppose, on the other hand, that a legislature, previous to a President's election, should raise his salary to a million a year, will it be contended that the next legislature, agreeably to the constitution, could decrease the salary? It will not; and why not have the power in one case as well as in the other? There are many cases under our

constitution, where the people have run the risk of the abuse of power, and have retained the power of correction in their own hands; and what is the plain remedy for an evil in the present case, if it should exist? If the number of your judges is a little too great, declare that vacancies shall not be filled—if they become corrupted, impeach them; if by any uncommon event in the circumstances of the country, or the wickedness of a legislature, the number should be extravagantly great and useless, put them down by changing that part of the constitution. And this, Sir, is not a monstrously difficult thing. We have already had amendments to the constitution, when the emergency was not great. If any evil should grow out of any part of the constitution, it can easily be removed by the hands of the people constitutionally raised; the judges are secure and not within the reach of a raging party, yet they must always remain within the reach of the cool reflection of the nation, and if the people will not agree to make this change, it will be a proof that the evil does not exist, and the great order of things ought not to be changed for mere imaginary complaints.

If congress, in coming here, and carrying with them the sentiments of the people, and as their immediate representatives can do every thing which may appear to them for the good of the people, under every change of circumstances; a written constitution would be useless. Upon this principle the senate is unnecessary. The gentleman from North-Carolina, (Mr. Henderfon) has properly dilated upon this view of the subject; our constitution is founded upon different principles and such ideas ought not to govern in putting a construction on it. The people have retained power to themselves, and have said to the legislature, thus far you shall go and no farther. There are certain cases, wherein you shall not be the judges of what will or will not be for our advantage. We have fixed the principles, and have taken the responsibility upon ourselves; on this reserved ground you are not to walk:—One of the great and leading principles agreed upon by the people, we contend, was the independency of the judges. They calculated that the great good flowing from this principle would far outweigh any apprehension of the abuse of this power in giving birth to too many or improper judges. If, Mr. Chairman, I have perfectly comprehended the arguments of our opponents they all converge to one or other of two points: 1st. That the words in the constitution refer exclusively to the executive, and are meant to render the judges independent of him only; the second point, which is rather a subordinate one, operating in support of the first, is that the office of judge is created by law and not by the constitution, that it is a creature of the law, whose life and death is to proceed from the same hand—I will proceed to examine these two points, giving my hearty assent to the acknowledgement of our opponents, that it is dangerous to the liberties of the people to legislate upon constructive powers.

As to the first point, I would ask on what part of the constitution is this opinion founded, where is it so expressed; if there had been an express provision, that the executive might remove officers at pleasure, there would be some weight in the argument, though far from being conclusive, that this clause was intended to prevent him from exercising a power in regard to the judges, which he was allowed to exercise as to all other officers.—When nothing of this appears on the face of the constitution, how can you infer it, for the purpose of making one implication assist you in making another; you make words, which are general, apply to a part; by implication you say, that the power that has a right to create has a right to destroy, if not prohibited; by this rule the executive can remove all officers of his own appointment, by the same rule of implication congress can abolish all offices of their own creating, if there is no restriction; in this way the executive and congress have each of them the office in their power, the executive can remove the man, congress can remove the office, then comes in a general clause of restriction including both the man and the office, and to whom is it to refer? If words are the signs of ideas, to both must inevitably and besides as a proof that it does not refer exclusively to the executive, he is not named in the section; yet congress are named, and acts to be done by congress run all

through it. In the first section of the 3d art. it is declared, that a judge shall hold his office during good behavior; the office is an object of legislative creation, and the thing thus to be created by the legislature, the judge is to hold for a certain time. If the object is to prevent the executive from taking away the office, leaving the office, a correct expression of that intention would have been, that the judges shall not be removed from office, and these words are used in the affirmative, when the officer and the office are to be separated, and the office left.—[Here Mr. Hemphill read from the constitution 3d sec. 1 art. 3 sec. 2d art. N. 6, and 4th sec. 2d art.] But when the office and the officers are inseparable for a certain time, different words are used. The President shall hold his office during the term of four years—the judge shall hold his office during good behavior—the tenure of office in each case is included in the same words.

As to the other point that it is an office created by law, and not by the constitution, and therefore may be removed by a law, let the principle be fairly tested by the constitution itself, and not from any thing out of it. I aver that in every instance where the constitution has spoken of the continuance of any one thing, although the creation of the particular object is optional with congress, yet the moment they give it existence it is out of the power, and must continue during the time mentioned in the constitution. Apply this principle first to the salary of the executive and judges. The salaries are created by law, and when created their continuance is fixed by the constitution. Apply the principle to the members of this House. When the bill fixing the ratio of representation was before us, could we have fixed a ratio decreasing the present number of representatives and have made the law take effect immediately, and thereby disqualify members now on the floor from taking their seats next session, when they had been elected for two years? Yet their right to seats here was created by a law, which was discretionary as to the number. Apply the principle to the senators. New States may be admitted by congress into the Union; yet when the new States shall have been admitted, and two senators chosen in consequence of the law, can congress repeal the law, dismember the Union in part, and turn out the senators? the right of citizenship also is acquired by a law, yet when strangers have become members of your nation, in virtue of a law, can congress repeal that law, and thereby disfranchise a part of her citizens; yet in both these cases it might be said, that they were the throes of a dying administration to provide for its friends. The law also fixing the permanent seat of government agreeably to the constitution seems to afford an analogous case, and I question if it could be repealed, unless words mean any thing, and then congress can do any thing.

To come to a right understanding of the constitution, it will be necessary to enquire what was the generally received opinion about the time the constitution was adopted—I have ever understood, that there was no difference of opinion on this point; that the general opinion was, that the words in the constitution rendered the judges independent of both the other branches of government.—This appears from the debates in the convention in Virginia to have been their opinion—it appears also from the strongest implication to have been the opinion of the Author of the Notes on Virginia. If we can receive no aid from any of these sources, we must take up the constitution, and apply to it the general rules for the interpretation of solemn instruments of writing. If in this instrument we find one express and positive provision, it must have its full force, unless we find another provision equally positive, and so inconsistent that one or the other must give way. In the constitution we find these words, "the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior," without any other condition or qualification; take these words detached from any other part of the constitution, and I ask do they not contain an express and positive provision? If so, what part of the constitution is so inconsistent as to change the nature of this provision from a positive into a conditional one, and in substance to add these words, viz. "on this condition that con-

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Craw-

grefs permit the office to long to remain." It is said in the 8th Sec. of 1. Art. that "congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court." This power was necessary to be given, otherwise the tribunals could not have been constituted, and when constituted the duration of the office is limited in another part of the constitution; and any implied power therein contained cannot be inconsistent with an express provision; for a mere implication is never to take preference of a positive provision. The other words, relied upon, are contained in the 11th Sec. of the 3d Art. What is the meaning of the words *from time to time*? They are used but in three other parts of the constitution, and when used they do not convey the idea of undoing what may be done. Indeed they are used in cases where it is impracticable to undo what shall have been done. [Mr. Hemphill here read 5th Sec. 1st Art. No. 3, 9th Sec. 1st Art. No. 6, and 3d Sec. 2d Art.] What do these words mean in that part of the constitution under discussion? The supreme court had been mentioned in 2d and 3d Art; the supreme court, which implies that there should be but one.

They were not used to give congress power to constitute inferior courts, for that power had been previously given, and if the inferior courts, together with the offices of the judges, are as is contended, subjects of ordinary legislation, these words were unnecessary to enlarge the powers of congress on them, for on all subjects of ordinary legislation congress have an unquestionable right to enact and repeal at pleasure. It is not said in the 8th sec. 1st art. that congress shall have power to borrow money from time to time; or to establish post-offices and post-roads, from time to time; yet no body doubts that congress have a right to make and repeal laws on these subjects, when it may appear expedient; and the same power would have extended to the clause giving power to constitute inferior tribunals, if there had been no restriction in any other part of the constitution. As these words are unnecessary to give the power contended for, they must have some other meaning. The plain meaning is this, that these words, together with the first part of the section, were not used to give a power to constitute courts, for that power had been previously given; they were merely introduced to dispose of the judiciary power, and to declare where it should reside; "the judiciary power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish," meaning the power before given, which was discretionary as to number; the clause in the 8th sec. of the 1st article is brought here into view, and in the very next sentence the offices are positively fixed and limited. Here then is an express and positive provision, uncontradicted by any express declaration or by any violent implication. It is said, that there are words of negation used as to the compensation of the judges, and why not to the offices? If the words had been—and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation during their continuance in office—will any man in his senses say that the compensation could be taken away during that continuance? yet although the compensation could not be taken away, it might be lessened, and the words of negation were to prevent that diminution; but as the legal signification of an office could not be lessened, the words there would have been surplusage.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, February 14.
Arrived Sch'r Farmer, from Guadaloupe. Left captains Pease and Rogers for Boston—spoke nothing. Fish 6 a 7 dollars, Beet 12 a 13, Lumber 15 cash.

Telegraphic news. Feb. 11, The sch'r J. Saph, from Alexandria, for Newburyport, has arrived at the Vineyard.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.
At a meeting of the Printers and Book-sellers of the city of Philadelphia, held in pursuance of a notice published in the newspapers, at the house of Mr. Cameron on Saturday evening, the 21st inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed additional duty upon the importation of printing types, Mathew Carey was chosen chairman, and John H. Oswald secretary.

Whereupon, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, to wit:

Resolved, That Samuel Relf, Samuel F. Bradford, and John H. Oswald, be a committee to draft a memorial to Congress, stating the impolicy of the proposed additional duty on the importation of printing types; and that the said committee make report thereof at the next meeting.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to write to the representative in congress for this city, stating the object of this meeting, and requesting him to use his endeavours to procure a postponement of all proceedings upon the proposed duty on types, until the memorials on the subject can be forwarded to congress.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to communicate to the different printers and book-sellers of Boston, New-York and Baltimore, the measures adopted in this city, and desire their co-operation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

Adjourned, to meet at this place on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the committee appointed to prepare the memorial.

Signed by order of the meeting,
M. CAREY, Chairman.
Attest,
J. H. OSWALD, Sec'y.

LOSS OF THE ABIGAIL.
Letter from Captain Vandenburgh, of the brig Abigail, to his owner in this city.

It is with great regret that I am obliged to inform you of as melancholy a disaster as ever yet befell a vessel.

We left the Capes the 12th Dec. with a pleasant breeze from the W. N. W. bound for Bordeaux—it continued fine weather and a good wind until the 17th, then began to blow a gale. We prepared every thing necessary for such an event, having the topmasts handed the top gallant yards and masts, &c. on deck.

On the 18th the gale increased with great violence, attended with squalls of hail and snow, which obliged us to furl before it under a reefed fore-sail; and at half past 12 o'clock at night, in lat. 40. long. 57. the mate and five men being on deck, a heavy sea broke over her stern, which washed them all overboard except the mate, who held on by the rigging—the other five we never saw after. The mate was much hurt, but has since recovered. The same stroke carried away the boat over the stern, all the quarter boards and stanchions, the companion, binnacle, compasses, hen-coops, part of the larboard quarter, and the main boom. The vessel broached to; and immediately, another sea broke in on her decks fore and aft and drove the long boat. The brig then being level with the sea, with so great pressure of water on her decks, expected every moment she would have sunk; the cabin nearly filled with water, discharged itself in the hold amongst the cargo. The remainder of the ship's company, consisting of myself, the mate and cook, with a passenger and three little boys, (who were of very little assistance) began to clear the decks and cut away the cotton bales, water casks, and long boat, which was then stove in pieces—We rigged the pumps and found a great quantity of water in her hold; we kept the pumps going until the next morning, employed at the same time nailing canvass over the companion way, and different places about the stanchions and the bilts, which were broken off—all the while blowing a tremendous gale, which continued until the 20th, at six o'clock, A. M. and then abated. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we made what sail we were able, and steered to the southward to gain the first port; we endeavored for Charleston. On the 27th Dec. the weather being moderate and the wind conditionally from the westward, finding it impossible to make Charleston, we concluded to bear away for the West-Indies, and set the fore-top-sail, the weather having a good appearance. At 10 o'clock the same night, we met with a most violent squall from S. W. so sudden that before we were able to clue the fore-top-sail down, and secure it, the top-mast was carried away in the cap, and all went over the larboard side together; we then cut away every thing that tended to hold it, for fear of losing and carrying away the head of the fore-mast. It was near six o'clock the next morning before we had the wreck cleared, being worn out with fatigue, and scarcely able to stand or move. On the 29th, we found the leak fast in-

creasing, and were not able to keep her free with both pumps. We therefore determined to discharge part of the cargo, and accordingly began in the cabin and state rooms, and threw overboard all the bees wax and pimento; then broke open the hatches and bulk-head, discharged the pimento, pepper, and whatever first came to hand, the pumps going the same time. The next day at 4 o'clock, P. M. we found the leak decreasing, and desisted from discharging, desirous to save and preserve all that lay in our power. The brig at present remains a perfect wreck.

The following are the names of the unfortunate men who were swept overboard and drowned, viz. William Perry, Dennis Stone, James Hamilton, John Patterson, and Thomas Baker.

Since writing the foregoing we made Cape-Francois on the 18th of Jan. bearing S. W. about 6 or 7 leagues distance, and at 7 o'clock in the evening we had got inside of the Cape, running in for the shipping in the harbour, and about half past 7 we struck on a reef of rocks. The sea heaving us farther on, the brig bilged and was half full of water before 9 o'clock—we made a signal of distress, and at 10 o'clock 15 American boats came to our assistance and employed themselves all night in discharging the cargo—we have the greatest part of it now on shore, but it is chiefly damaged. The brig is gone to pieces and lost. I am now reduced to a skeleton by fatigue and hardships, being 31 days on board with only two besides myself to work the vessel, and had little hopes of reaching any port whatever, having only a main top-sail, a fore-sail and a main stay sail—all our other sails lost. Spoke nothing the whole passage.

P. S. I have put the whole of the business in the hands of the consul Mr. Lear.

February 23.

We understand, that a person has been detected in attempting to negotiate false British government bills. He is now in confinement in our jail.

On Saturday arrived in this port the French cutter La Terreur, captain Candon, in 50 days passage from Brest, which he left 17 days subsequent to the departure of the fleet destined for the West-Indies.

Captain Candon informs that another squadron was fitting out at L'Orient and Rochfort, which it was expected would sail in a few days for the West Indies.

Capt. Candon is the bearer of dispatches to our government from the French republic, and proceeded with them yesterday morning to the City of Washington. We are unable to state the object or nature of these dispatches.

BALTIMORE, February 23.

Arrived yesterday, ship Defiance, capt. Smith, from La Vera Cruz. Left no American vessels there. The port shut against Americans; markets depressed on account of the peace, and expectations of numerous arrivals from Cadiz. Spoke nothing of importance on the passage.

Arrived, ship Diana, capt. Cook, 15 days from New Orleans. Left there ship Carlisle, Gibson, loaded with cotton and sugar, to sail in a few days for this port; snow Vigilant, Driscoll, cotton, also for this port; schr. Experiment, Lattimore, ready to sail; the ship Active, Donovan, had arrived a few days before the Diana sailed. The sloop Jefferson, Key, failed in company with the Diana, for this port, via Havana. Passed in the Mississippi the schr. Maria, Howey, of and from this port; 7 days out. The schooner Demophilus, Tear, failed in company with the Diana, with cotton.

Public Sale.

At the house of Mr. A. CAYOL, Prince Street, next door to Mr. M. Miller's, will PEREMPTORILY BE SOLD, on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock,

A VARIETY OF
Household and Kitchen FURNITURE,

And
A quantity of JEWELRY:
Consisting of gold and silver watches, gold necklaces and watch chains, bracelets, ear rings, rings, silver table and tea spoons, with a number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Feb. 26. Vendue Master.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Messrs. Editors,

PURSUING your advice, I have read with attention the Congressional article in the last BALANCE; and from that and several other circumstances which have fallen under my observation, I am induced to believe, that there are in the United States a vast number of characters, who, like boatmen, are in the habit of "looking one way while they row another"—ambitious and designing men, who, while they are clamouring about liberty, equality and the rights of the people, have no other object in view, than to obtain offices and emoluments for themselves—artful and wicked demagogues and sycophants, who, persuading the unsuspecting people to cast off the fetters of law and order, are in hopes thereby to tighten on their necks a yoke of iron.

Previous to the changes which took place in our government last spring, a gentleman (who always took care to inform me that he was a warm republican and friend of the people) used frequently to call at my cottage, and converse with me on political affairs; and as I ever professed, with the greatest truth, an ignorance of these matters, he undertook (with the most disinterested motives, no doubt) to instruct me in the weighty concerns of state. He began by informing me that the federal administration was extremely corrupt. I expressed some surprise at this, and with a considerable degree of anxiety enquired, if the system then under operation was not adopted by General Washington. He replied in the affirmative, and observed, that Washington, though a well-meaning old man, was nevertheless very weak and childish, and that Adams, Hamilton, Pickering, and others, who wished to establish a monarchy in America, had contrived to get him entirely under their control—that they persuaded him to sanction the British treaty, which was the first step towards an alliance—and, finally, that before his death, he had entered into all their corrupt schemes. You may suppose, Messrs. Editors, that this relation awakened all my attention. My friend and preceptor proceeded to state, that since Adams had come to the government, his party had been pursuing a system of the most deadly hostility towards the people—that they were oppressing them with taxes—that they had enacted a sedition law to smother complaints; and were raising a standing army to enforce obedience to their wicked and tyrannical decrees. He laid almost innumerable other crimes to the charge of the federal administration, which I have not at present time to mention, but must defer until a more convenient opportunity. He concluded, however, by asserting, that the only means by which the people could remedy this evil, was to make an immediate change in the officers of government. He gave me to understand, that if certain men, whose names he mentioned, were to be promoted to the government of the country, the Republic might yet be saved. Yes, said he, with much apparent candor and sincerity, let the republicans obtain the power, and we shall soon see blessed times—the people will be relieved from their burdens, and all will begin to taste the sweets of liberty.

Is it strange that such declarations, enforced in the most solemn manner, should make a political convert of an unformed farmer? No!—I acknowledge candidly, that I believed the assertions which I heard, and remained in my error, until recent circumstances undeceived me.

I suppose that my disinterested preceptor received for his active exertions in procuring votes, the same reward that is bestowed on an Indian warrior for the scalps he takes in battle, for he has lately obtained a lucrative (I will not say honorable) office; and now the cloven foot, which he artfully concealed under his mantle of Republicanism, is clearly exhibited.

If any of my fellow farmers, have been duped in the manner related above, they have nothing to do to undeceive themselves, but to observe the conduct of the ruling party in Congress: Let them particularly notice the solicitude of the friends to the people, for removing the tax on coaches, while a heavy duty is permitted to remain on the salt with which we season our porridge.

A PLOUGHMAN,
(Balance.) At his Fire-Side.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Tuesday the 15th inst. a Negro Boy, named BOB, about 18 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on his left cheek, and the end of one his great toes cut off: had on, when he went away, a home-made cloth coat, jacket and breeches of a drab color, hemp shirt, old grey yarn stockings, half worn shoes, and a wool hat, but it is very probable he may change his clothes. *Ten Dollars* will be given for the said Negro, if found in this county and brought home, or lodged in the county jail—or if committed to the jail of Alexandria, Frederickburg or Richmond, and information thereof given so that I get him again, the above reward, to which necessary charges will be added if brought home,

JOHN HARLAN.
Berkeley County, Vir.
Feb. 22.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On THURSDAY, the first day of April next, will be exposed to sale at the Coffee-House in Alexandria, at one o'clock, A valuable Lot

of the following description: Beginning at the distance of 140 feet east from Union street, and running thence east parallel to Oronoko street 100 feet to the river Potomac, thence north parallel to Union street and binding on the river 100 feet, thence west parallel to Oronoko street 100 feet, thence south with Union street to the beginning, with privilege of a foot alley through the ground belonging to the heirs of Jesse Taylor, deceased.

This lot comprehends the whole front of the wharf commonly called Taylor's wharf; the depth of water is about 28 feet. It is situated at the upper end of the town of Alexandria, and is one of the nearest wharves to the City of Washington and George Town. The navigation of Potomac being now completed renders it an advantageous situation for business—the wharf is found and substantial. A Ferry is established from the lot to the Maryland shore, which rents for £. 20 per annum, and is daily encreasing in value.

The terms of sale will be one third or 2,550 dollars in cash, the remaining two thirds of 2,550 dollars, in equal payments at 6 and 12 months—on any sum which the property may sell for, above 2,550 dollars, a credit of two years, from the day of sale, will be given.

For any further particulars apply to the subscriber,

SAMUEL CRAIG,
Feb. 24.

HUGH SMITH
HAS RECEIVED,
By the *Fabius* from Liverpool, an addition on assortment of
EARTHEN WARE,
Which is offered for sale, as usual, on moderate terms.

Feb. 9.
Robert A. Hooe & Co.
Have imported by the ship *Fabius*, from Liverpool,

56 crates Earthen Ware, well assorted.

They have likewise on hand,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality, in qr. casks; Sugar by the hhd. or barrel; Coffee by the bag—broad and narrow Hoes, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans, And a variety of German Linens.

Feb. 5.

Was left at the Bar of McKnight's tavern, the 13th day of July last, by a waggone, of the name of James Nutt, a bundle of wearing apparel. The owner may have it again on application at the bar of the same house, and paying expenses.

Jan. 29.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Cotton & Stewart,
And for Sale at their Book Store,
Price 37½ Cents.

Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the Militia, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

COTTOM & STEWART

Have received, a large and general ASSORTMENT of BOOKS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following: JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot pressed. Ed. Ketzner's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View of Society, Cressfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's Philosophy, 2 vols. Gifford's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Bunt, Burns's Poems, Millot's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Peter, Luchan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Ladies' Preceptor, 2 vols. Quinter, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Dicto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant extracts, Constitutions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Collection of Fables, 6 vols. Polite Education, Cooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Knox's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Colman's Travels, Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Dampier's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.
The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Lewis) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, Ormond, Wendland, Mat of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Dimbayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Myricies of Utopia, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Baron, Ghost Story, Tale of the Times, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Eveuna, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Family of Orenburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black Valley, Ellen and Mordant, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottage, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roschfort Family, Darcy, Emilia de Vermont, Oakdale Abbey, The Fair Importer, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de Hoenkarn, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorville, Scotch Heiress, 3 vols. Miss Battimore, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sedley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mordant, by Ditto, 1 vol. Reuben an Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Myric Cottage, &c. &c.

ALSO,
Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Peace, London, and National Spelling Books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Children's books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANACS for the year 1802, by the grocer, dozen, or single.
Country ship keepers supplied on the lowest terms.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can cloze his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING
Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent meadow. Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet covered with iron, and a Coal and Iron Mine, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 100 years on a large parcel of land adjoining much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to Georgetown, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Kepp-Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria, and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick stable, smoke Houle, and Well of excellent water. The Garden and Yard paved in. The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter. For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit apply to

JOHN POTTS.
Alexandria, Oct. 17.

Wanted,
ABOUT 200 WHARF LOGS, delivered at the Eastern Branch Ferry—For which a generous price will be given, if delivered agreeably to a contract to be entered into. Apply to
JAMES O'BRIEN.
City of Washington,

Valuable Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Ground Rent of 45 acres and 33 poles of Land, in and adjoining to the Town of Alexandria, which he held under a deed from William Thornton Alexander, subject to a yearly rent of One Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds Twelve Shillings and Four Pence Half-Penny, gives Notice to the Public, That, intending to dispose of this Property in small parcels next Spring, for the satisfaction of all who may intend to purchase, he has deposited his Title-Papers for record in the District Court of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria; by reference to which it will appear that his title-papers are perfected. Those who may wish to purchase at private sale, may be informed of his terms, on application.

JOHN GILL.
Baltimore, 1st Feb. 1802.

1aw 3t.

Notice.

THE subscribers have in their hands a sum of money received from the late firms of Messrs. Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. merchants of the town of Martinsburg, in the state of Virginia; and as they understand that Mr. Michael M'Kewan, of said place, has purchased a number of the claims against that estate—This is, therefore, to give notice to him, and all others having demands against the estate of the said Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co. to bring in their accounts to us, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, in order to receive their dividend of the money in our hands. Those who do not produce their accounts by that time will be excluded from a dividend.

A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.
Balt. Dec. 4.

2aw 1st Mch

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship *Hannah*, from Aux-Cayes,

And for Sale at the Subscribers' Wharf,
62 hhd. first quality Molasses,
68 bales Cotton,

325 bags } green Coffee,
76 bls. }
13 hhd. Sugar.

They have also for Sale,
100 boxes fresh Raisins,

200 reams of Letter Paper in cases,
30 bushels of fresh Clover Seed.

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
Feb. 16.

2aw 3w

In the case of *Elisha C. Dick*,

Bankrupt.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

THE Commissioners named and authorized in an by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Elisha C. Dick of the town of Alexandria, intend to meet on Friday the 26th day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Peter Heiskell in said town, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of said bankrupt, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

JOHN M'IVER, Assignee.
Feb. 2.

2aw 8t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTOM & STEWART'S

Book-Store, Royal-Street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution;

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the sub-

version of the Republican Government of

France:

A LETTER

To the Duke of Portland, being an answer

to the two Letters of the late Right

Hon. Edmund Burke, against treating

for Peace with the French Republic:—

And

A MEMORIAL,

Proposing a Plan, for the Conquest and

Emancipation of Spanish America, by

means which would promote the tran-

quility of Ireland.

BY JAMES WORKMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 20.

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl Street, New-York,
For publishing by Subscription,
In two handsome octavo volumes,

THE FEDERALIST,

ON

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality.

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole revised and corrected, with new passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series of numbers, under the signature of Publius, shortly after the promulgation of the federal Constitution, and addressed to the People of the State of New-York, with the design of enforcing the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man, whose name will be held in sacred respect long after the pitiful attempts which have been made to slander his name shall have sunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents, occasionally contributed some essays, which will be marked in the publication.

All parties seem at length united in professions of regard for the Constitution; if they are sincere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the perfection of eloquence, was eminently useful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of the principles and provisions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been supported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Constitution by its first opposers, and how they were answered, will find these volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory instruction. The study of them must form an essential part of the education of the American statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here discover materials in the science of Government well worthy of their attention; a science, of all others, the most interesting to mankind, as it most deeply concerns human happiness. The Federalist contains principles that may be remembered and studied with advantage by all classes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live. The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Representative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well understood, and thoroughly developed, and should, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be vain to attempt the renewal of similar systems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this subject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To preserve these papers, therefore, which have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same enlightened statesman who was the chief author of the Federalist. These Essays were written in defence of the first leading step which our Government took to preserve that neutrality which is continued to maintain during the late Transatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the angry and tumultuous passions which at that time agitated our country, have in some measure subsided, these papers will be read with profit and pleasure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any should have doubted of the fitness of the measures which this writer has so ably advocated, and which experience has so forcibly proved to have been the best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which shall survive the fleeting impressions of a newspaper, they are incorporated in these volumes. Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in just remembrance two very important events in the history of our country.

The first gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press immediately after 400 subscribers are obtained, and finished with the utmost expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be forwarded, free of expence, to such places as may be designated, and a person appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine medium paper, with a neat type, handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at Two Dollars a volume. To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the different Book-sellers in Alexandria.

New-York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.